





Subscription to the "Standard"  
\$30 PER MONTH.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding five lines inserted three  
times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## The Standard.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1861.

### MAILS FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF FRENCH PACKET.

The Saintonge came into port yesterday morning with dates London 24th, Paris 25th, and Lisbon 30th ult. There is little news of importance except the confession and execution of Muller, the re-election of President Lincoln, and the termination of the monetary crisis in London and Paris. The seizure of the Florida at Bahia caused much excitement when known in England, the press and public opinion being decidedly with Brazil in view of so glaring an outrage. Meantime the New York papers say that the Cabinet at Washington must make a polite apology to Dom Pedro II, as if the matter would end there. The question of reducing the army and navy expenditure of the British empire caused some disagreement among the ministers; the Chancellor of the Exchequer advocated the reduction, but others opposed on account of the threatening aspect of affairs. The British North American Confederacy promises to be realized, by the incorporation of Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's island, with Ottawa for the metropolis. Australia has made another protest against the Imperial Government, and has promised to send out no more convicts.

The Emperor Napoleon is at Compiegne doing hospitality to several distinguished guests, including M. Nigra, the Italian minister. The Italian convention gave rise to an animated discussion; it seems to please nobody, being like condemned by the Pope, Garibaldi and Turin chambers. The offices of the ex-banker Mires have been closed by Government, and a new subscription list prohibited. The emperor has expressed his displeasure to Duke Persigny for having written to the editor of 'La Presse' in favor of liberty of the press. The Legislative Assembly will re-open its sittings in the beginning of February. The insurrection in Algiers has been entirely crushed out, all the rebel tribes having already submitted. General Yusuf writes, Nov. 19th, that he has received the submission of all the tribes in his district, and was about to join General Deligny.

The debate at Turin about removing the Metropolis to Florence lasted in the Chamber of Deputies from the 7th to the 18th inst. being finally carried by Government, with 317 votes to 70. It was to be brought on before the Senate on the 24th, and a Lisbon telegram dated Turin Nov. 28th says "the report of the Senate is in favor of removing the capital, and warmly supporting the convention." Victor Emanuel finding the exchequer at a low ebb ceded 3½ millions (£140,000) of his civil list to the state, for whose benefit he also proposed to sell two royal palaces at Turin, two at Naples and one at Milan. The railways have been sold to Rothschild for 180 millions (7½ millions sterling). General Rovera late war-minister is dead. A ministerial coalition is spoken of between Mordini and Ricasoli. It is said the Italian Government is about to address a Memorandum to the various Catholic powers.

The most important event in Spain is the baptism of D. Juan Borbon (the pretender, Don Carlos), for which written an insolent letter to the Prime Minister, Narvaez, to be transported to Cadiz, on November 1st.

Queen Christina has been seen at her house.

The Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been seen at his house.

The Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been seen at his house.

The Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been seen at his house.

The Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been seen at his house.

The Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been seen at his house.

has ordered the money intended for festivities on her birthday, to be distributed among the sufferers of the inundation at Valencia. The elections for the Cortes have taken place all through Spain, without any disorder, the Government gaining a majority; but all the leaders of Marshal O'Donnell's party have also been returned. The news from Sto. Domingo is unfavorable, Gen. Candara announcing from Montecristi that the rebels have refused terms, and are busy shooting each other, under different factions.

The Portuguese Government has resolved to despatch the steam corvettes Bartolomeo Diaz, Estefania Infante, and Dom Joao to the River Plate, via Rio Janeiro, in order to protect Portuguese residents from the Brazilian forces, pending the invasion of Banda Oriental.

The Danish Chamber of Deputies ratified the peace with Austria and Prussia by 71 votes to 21, on the 11th ult., and in the Upper Chamber the voting was 55 to 4. King Christian has reduced his army to a peace footing, and the allies commenced to evacuate Jutland. There is great dissension between Austria and Prussia about the fate of the Duchies.

The Emperor Franz Joseph opened the Reichsrath at Vienna on the 14th, with an address of friendly sentiments towards Foreign Powers and reforms in Hungary. The budget for 1862 is set down at 516 millions of florins. The Duke Augustenburg is likely to become sovereign of the Duchies, and they will use the Prussian mercantile flag *pro tem*.

Russia has begun reprisals in Poland by ordering the natives to sign a petition for total incorporation with the Muscovite empire. The monasteries are to be all destroyed or confiscated as nests of rebellion. The prince imperial of Russia is about to reside for a time in Rome. The cabinet of St Petersburg will support Austria in holding Venice.

A most deplorable accident has occurred at Tunis by which eight officers of H. M. S. Orlando, three seamen, and one marine, have lost their lives. On the 3rd inst. the ill-fated party went ashore in the ship's cutter for a pleasure trip, and on their return a sudden squall struck the boat and capsized her, not far from shore, when all perished except the coxswain, who swam to land. Among the victims was a remarkably fine youth, Midshipman Feilding, whose wonderful escape from the Orpheus off New Zealand, the year before last, was so much spoken of at the time. None of the bodies had been picked up when the lamentable account was despatched, and all that had then been found was poor young Feilding's jacket.

Lord Dufferin has been appointed Under Secretary for India in place of Lord Wodehouse.

Though the Bank reduced the rate of discount ten days ago to 8 per cent., commercial failures of serious magnitude are still daily occurring. Nevertheless the rage for wild speculation is as rife as ever, and it is understood that the "guinea pigs," as the swarm of hack directors who make a handsome income by their guinea fees are called, are only waiting another fall of 1 per cent. in the discount market, to let fly a multitude of financial bubbles which they have been preparing for some months.

We regret to say that the mortality of London is still on the increase. Last week the deaths exceeded the decennial average by upwards of 300, and amounted to 1,586.

In consequence of the criminal attempts of the Italian revolutionists to excite insurrection in the Venetian territory, martial law has been proclaimed at Friuli. By order of the Governor, all assemblages of persons are forbidden, and the military are directed to disperse them by force if necessary. Garibaldian "volunteers" are to be executed when caught in arms, but if they or their native accomplices surrender or be given up by the population, capital punishment will not be inflicted. This will, doubtless, be blazoned out by the partisans of Italian anarchy in this country as another instance of the cruelty and tyranny of the Austrians, but it is no more than any other government on earth would do in similar circumstances, and what would be done again, if

the occasion should unfortunately arise, deposited in a tomb, to await the decision of his relatives in Ireland.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between Denmark and the two great German powers were exchanged at Vienna on Wednesday. The evacuation of Jutland by the allied forces must therefore be completed within three weeks from that day.

Matamoros having been captured by the French army in Mexico, the last hope of the Juarests had fled. After their defeat on the 21st of September, the troops of Juarez mutinied and disbanded, and according to last accounts the ex-President was a fugitive, attended by only 100 men.

### AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 16.

The "Richmond Enquirer," the organ of the Confederate Government, recommends the arming of the slaves. General Hood, with 30,000 men, is reported to have crossed the Tennessee River and to be moving northward.

The Confederates have captured the gunboat Undine, on the Tennessee River.

Forrest, Buford, Chalmers and Bell are concentrating their forces. They have fourteen cannon besides the gunboat Undine. Deserters state that orders have been read to the Confederate troops to the effect that Hood would cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport and march northwards, while Forrest attacked Johnstonville.

Southern papers say that Hood is now probably in the middle of Tennessee; they anticipate great success from his movements.

The new Confederate cruiser, the Chickamauga, has escaped from Wilmington, and is destroying the Federal commerce. She burnt or bonded four ships between the 20th and 31st of October, within 150 miles of Sandy Hook. The Tallahassee is also operating on the coast, and has destroyed five vessels at the entrance of Long Island Sound.

The blockade runner Lady Sterling, with 900 bales of cotton, was captured by the blockaders off Wilmington, on the night of the 28th October. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$800,000 dollars.

President Lincoln has had an immense majority at the elections, over McClellan. It is said that he beat McClellan by 400,000 votes.

Johnston has been elected Vice President, who is a steady supporter of the war.

The Southerners were repulsed with great loss in a recent attack on Grant's lines.

The Southern Congress opposes unanimously the project to arm the negroes.

The re-election of President Lincoln is interpreted in the South as a continuation of the war for another four years.

The American steamer Emilia B. Soder had arrived in Rio bound for Guayaquil.

There has been very little doing in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 12th of November some skirmishes came off.

General Powell repulsed the Confederates near Port Royal.

Gen. Early attempted to advance his infantry, but was again repulsed with great loss.

It was rumored in New York that Sherman had taken Augusta.

General McClellan has resigned his commission in the army, and General Sheridan has been promoted to fill his post as Chief in command of the Army of the Shenandoah.

Mr. Stanton is about to resign the portfolio of Minister of War, and take the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

### DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

We publish with sincere regret the following note, containing the announcement of the death of a distinguished Irish clergyman—

"To the Editor of the 'Irishman.'"

"The 'Pilot' Office, Oct. 28.

"Sir—I regret to inform you that our great countryman, the Rev. D. W. Cahill, D.D., died in this city this morning, at four o'clock, at the residence of the Sisters of Charity.

"He received all the consolations of the Church, and was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick and other clergymen.

"His body has been embalmed and

deposited in a tomb, to await the decision of his relatives in Ireland.

### "PATRICK DONAHUE."

He was an accomplished scholar, a perfect gentleman, and a devoted servant of God. His country mourns his loss.

### THE PRICE OF MONEY.

The new rate of interest by the Provincial Bank has taken all Buenos Ayres by surprise, and caused a very significant alarm amongst merchants and brokers; indeed all commercial experience in this place is at fault to explain the present extraordinary financial condition of the country, for notwithstanding the great importation of gold during the last year, money is every day becoming dearer, without any reciprocal advance in the value of the industrial productions of the country. We may require no doubt a few thousand pounds sterling more to pay for wool than ten years ago, but if this staple has advanced, the hide trade and saladero business have diminished, and the rather anomalous fact therefore stares in the face, that although the country may be said to be getting richer, the people are becoming poorer, money is getting dearer, and staple productions cheaper, for the value of money affects tenfold more our exports than our imports. We are fully aware of the motives which induced the bank directors to offer 12 per cent per annum for money, but we are slow to believe that the new rate will be productive of the results anticipated; on the contrary, we believe the drain on the bank reserve will continue as severe as heretofore.

The plan of burning down the paper money in order to increase its value is now beginning to tell, and as we always prophesied the Bank itself is the very first to feel its effects.

Paper money is extremely scarce to-day for various reasons; first, because of the large sums required each month to pay the workmen on the railways; second, on account of the steady increase of population in this city and province, and consequently the increased number of pockets to be filled; thirdly, owing to the natural wear and tear of the paper money itself and the large sums burnt, and fourthly, on account of the number of new houses, &c., being constructed in this city.

As to the railways, we are all willing to admit that they are a necessary expense, and the inconvenience resulting from the increased employment it gives, should be endured in order to realize the advantages which railways invariably entail. The increase of population is also highly beneficial for the country, but the Bank Directors seem to ignore the fact that, since the last emission of paper money, there are at least five thousand more young men in this city. Let us say that on an average they require \$200 every Sunday in their pockets, here at once is a fresh demand for one million a week, which must be met. Then, again, the number of new houses being constructed is considerably over the average: the Basques can hardly make the bricks fast enough for the consumption. Large amounts of capital are required for this purpose. Money sunk in such investments does not so quickly return to the market, owing to the laborers being unaccustomed to the benefits of a Savings bank; of \$300,000 spent in building a house fully one half of it gets into the hands of men who hoard it in their trunks or boxes. But the constant wear and tear of paper money is enormous. Large bills, when they become so deteriorated that it requires a powerful magnifying glass to decipher the amount, are taken to the bank and renewed, but every week half a million of new one and five dollar bills are given out over the bank counter, not one of which ever returns. They become mutilated in thirty days, and who ever thinks about a single paper dollar?

The paper dollar is, therefore, wearing out, and to increase the rapidity of its annihilation the law ordains that it shall be burnt. Meanwhile the demand for it steadily increases. Every dollar is called into requisition, the Bank directors stare at their empty vaults, and in order to meet the difficulty, resort to a measure which must, and can only, increase it. When the Bank, with all its fiscal rights and chartered privi-

ges, is obliged to pay 1 per cent. a month for money, in order to obtain it; merchants and shopkeepers must pay 3, and so it will prove to be, before the middle of January, money must be worth here in the market at least 36 per cent. per annum. Now, we appeal to the mercantile community of Buenos Ayres, and ask, with the heavy expenses at present attending every species of trade, what business can afford to pay such an enormous interest for money?

The Provincial Bank should, instead of making money dearer, cheapen it. It has a credit abroad. Why not bring more money into the country? Why not strike off a few millions of convertible dollars?

Business in Buenos Ayres at present is in a most lamentable plight. Country dealers are doing nothing, because the produce which they bought cannot be sold. Every barraca, every deposit, every store, every spare room near the plaza is packed up to the roof with wool. Why? Because there is no money to buy it; and yet in the face of all this, the Bank increases the dilemma, by offering to pay a rate of interest on deposits which is so tempting that it positively affects the credit of the institution.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

President Mitre we hear has left town for Lobos, and purposes sojourning amongst the sheep-farmers for about a week. His Excellency the Vice-president is also out of town, so the capital is in Dr. Rawson's charge. These trips of President Mitre generally result in something: the last time he left Buenos Ayres he went to Rosario to inaugurate the Argentine Central Railway Company, and during his absence Flores took French leave of his friends here; who goes this time we are at a loss to say, but many think Sar. Paranhos will be the man. A peep into the President's private office during his absence would be a great treat to many of our readers; on the desk lies a long letter from General Urquiza, explaining the real state of affairs, and assuring the President that in a purely Argentine war against Paraguay he will give every assistance, but if any alliance is made with Brazil, then the President need not count on either Corrientes or Entre Rios. Beneath this important letter is a nice scented sheet of note paper with a few lines from Mr. Rufino Elizalde stating his anxious desire to resign at once—Minister Gelly's answer to the President's last letter is also on the table; it is written on half a sheet of cigar paper, and contains his Excellency's informal resignation to take place on and after the 1st January. Who are to succeed Messrs. Elizalde and Gelly is the great puzzle; we hardly think the President himself knows yet.

The Saintonge arrived early yesterday morning, bringing 66 passengers, and a quantity of gold: 750,000 francs for the Mauá Bank, and 80,000 francs for the London and River Plate Bank. We also learn that she brought for the Mauá Bank in Montevideo one million three hundred and fifty thousand francs. The Mersey takes only one passenger, the Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and about £7,000 for England.

There is not one word of truth in the rumor about the new loan by the Mauá Bank to the Montevidean Government. We think Government loans of every description will be rather difficult in the River Plate for some time.

The name of the French barque lost recently on the Lobos Island, is General Atalin, bound from Bordeaux for Montevideo, with a cargo of wine. It is believed that she will prove a total loss.

The new postal regulations, introduced by our friend the Consul, have caused a very general complaint. Merchants are indignant, and as to the clerks, they want to have the "Standard" all to themselves to give vent to their outpourings. We hope Consul Parish will rescue us from the dilemma.

This mail has brought out the appointment of Mr. Lowry, of Montevideo, as Consulting Director of the London and River Plate Bank in that city. The position is rather a good one, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. Mr. Lowry has been a broker for many years, in Montevideo, and is deservedly liked and respected.

The Italian Government, it is said, has censured Sor. Barbolani for his interference in the Oriental question, but more Italian war steamers are on the way out.

The Norwegian barque Tamworth, from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, had put into Plymouth. She had 50 French and German soldiers for the Argentine Republic, some of whom were detained by force. Eleven of the Frenchmen tried to escape, but they were detained by force on the plea that they had enlisted in President Mitre's service and accepted the bounty.

The Pavon, with the mails from the interior, arrived as usual. Everything seems very quiet, save in Rosario, where the clubs are still fighting, and all conciliation or fusion laughed at. We are happy to say that we hear nothing more of the Indians.

The Wauchussets had arrived in Hampton Roads with her prize, the Florida. The case had caused great excitement in England.

The English ship Teviotdale, from Sweden bound to Australia, was wrecked about 12 miles from the coast in the canal of San Roque, Province of Rio Grande del Norte. Passengers, crew, and a great part of the cargo saved.

Another Confederate war vessel has been seen in these waters: the Brazilian steamer sighted her, but she showed no colors.

Marshal Bettenevut has been appointed Captain-general of the army at Bahia, and a whole trunk-full of despatches have arrived in the steamer for Sor. Paranhos.

We mentioned the other day the fact that a couple of privateers were being fitted out in this city, and applications made to the Oriental and Paraguayan Governments for letters of marque; yesterday it was currently rumored that from one to two hundred foreigners, mostly American and English, were ready to set out at once to seize the Brazilian fleet; there must be some truth in the story as President Aguirre has, we read in the 'Reforma,' given letters of marque—gunboats will be had cheap bye and bye.

As a means of judging the present lamentable state of business in Montevideo, we may say that the total amount of exchange drawn as yet for the packet hardly reaches £3000, whilst in Buenos Ayres the exchange business for last packet was over a quarter of a million sterling.

Captain Batté requests us to correct the statement in yesterday's paper about the Bombay men going with him as passengers, they having all gone in the Herschell. Parties about to return to Europe could not find a better steamer than the Una, or a more affable master than Captain Batté.

### ROBBERY AT THE DUTCH CONSULATE.

The daring robbery about 12 months ago of Messrs. Visser's iron safe will be remembered by our readers, as well for the ingenuity of the plot, as for the unsuccessful endeavors to recover the lost documents which were of great value. Two of the robbers were arrested in this city, a third was taken in Montevideo by one of the clerks of the house, and the fourth, who was supposed to be prime-mover and formerly had been servant on the premises, eluded all pursuit for some time. This last, however, almost fell into the hands of justice several months ago, as he left his hiding-place in Sta Fé and came to Buenos Ayres, thinking the affair had blown over. Landing on the beach he was accosted by a woman of the town who had known all the robbers, and she at once told him that the others were caged, whereupon he immediately disappeared.

Meantime Bruce, Smyth, and the other confessed the whole story and Messrs. Visser offered free pardon (with consent of the authorities) to whoever would discover the lost documents, which they nevertheless asserted were destroyed, although it was thought the absconding thief knew more about them. This fellow it would seem in his second heira went to Montevideo, where the present state of agitation favored his immunity from justice. By a strange casualty he came again to this city last Sunday, so miserable is our police service, he landed and walked about for two days unrecognized and un-











hanged, as fearful. Writing on Monday morning, he says no epithet too strong or too black to characterise the base cruelty and criminality attributed to the British Government for determining upon the death of a man who is now firmly believed by most people in Germany to be completely innocent. The German press had been supplied with an *ex parte* report of the case, and it was vain to contend against popular theory that the poor German tailor was about to fall a victim to the supposed national and political animosities of the English people. The London correspondence in German journals gives the impression that a German has no chance of justice in England. The German Legal Protection Society would be an impertinent intrusion in her country, but in London it is different. Nothing is said of the treatment of the English residents at Berlin, who, on coming forward on behalf of MacDonald, who had been treated by railway officials, were put down by the police and punished by the tribunals. On the evening of Monday the writer describes excitement as increasing. He says he never seen a German public in a state of agitation before, and it would not have surprised him if the British Legation had been attacked by an infuriated mob. The evening papers announce the execution, and the confession was not known. Eleven at night it began to be reported that Muller had confessed, but news had not been corroborated. The 'Star' correspondent hoped that, as it would have the effect of tranquillising the frantic state of public feeling, and preventing a widening of the breach between England and Germany.

## EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

The winter season appears to have no effect in deterring intending emigrants from the Transatlantic passage. On the contrary, there is a steady increase in the number of persons leaving for the United States. The country people now say that coming spring will, in all probability, witness a rush even greater than anything we have yet seen. The vast majority of the emigrants now leaving had their fares paid by relatives and friends who had gone before them and prospered. They are more of a mixed class than the thousands who have emigrated in the past spring and summer. A large proportion is still of the agricultural population, but very many are composed of other grades in the working classes. Young men are not so numerous as formerly, single males form the majority; but there are also many families (sometimes of eight or ten children) and old people amongst the throng. There is little of distress about them, and, indeed, that almost as many as now from choice as from necessity. No picture that one can see of a disorganised society, with famine prices, appears capable of making the emigrant regard America as a better land than an El Dorado. An attempt to dissuade is readily and not easily met by contrasting what is leaving with what lies before. And who can say that, even if the present drawbacks, there is not far outwitted the other? It consists the life—the very soul of the exodus; and unless some unexpected change occurs, it is hopeless to expect the present of emigration to cease to be a fact at the wharf of Montevideo.

General Ewell has superseded Early. It is stated he will assume the offensive.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress enlisting all white men between the ages of 18 and 45; and revoking all exemptions.

The gunboat *Sassacus* has chased the *Tallahassee* to Wilmington. When last seen, the *Tallahassee* was inside the line of blockaders off the North Carolina coast. Her capture was considered probable.

The report of the Canadian steamer *Georgiana* having been fitted out as a privateer is denied.

The Confederate Congress has re-assembled. The speech delivered by President Davis on the occasion was defiant in tone. He favorably reviews the military, financial, and material situation of the country. Foreign relations are unchanged. President Davis considers the disregard of recognition by the European powers as remarkable, since the French and English Governments long since expressed their conviction that the United States were unable to conquer the Confederacy. Two years since the French Government announced to the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets its conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve a decisive military success, and the replies of England and Russia intimated no contrary opinion. Neutrals seek to palliate the wrong of non-recognition by professing to consider recognition would be valueless without further intervention. It seeks no favor, and wishes no intervention. It knows itself competent to maintain its rights and independence. England, in 1862, refused recognition on the ground that any action of the British Government would inflame the passions of the belligerents and prevent the return of peace. "Experience," continues President Davis, "shows this opinion to be erroneous, as the result is the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, just to the South, is still in the power of the British Cabinet, and would produce consequences the opposite of those which have followed its course since the commencement of the war. Peace was impossible without independence. It was not to be expected that the North would anticipate the neutral Powers in the recognition of the independence of the South. History would be unable for these reasons to absolve the European nations from a share in the moral responsibility for the unnecessary lives that had been sacrificed during the war."

The Government adequately provides for a foreign loan, if only rated 6d. in the pound. President Davis recommends the Government to purchase the slaves it employs, engaging to give them freedom at the termination of their service, rather than impressment for a short period. He also suggests that the number of slaves employed by the Government be increased to 40,000, and that they be employed as engineers, laborers, and pioneers. This number, by preparatory training, will form a more valuable reserve in cases of emergency than a larger number suddenly called from field labor. Beyond this limit, and these employments, it does not seem desirable to go. The President disapproves of a general levy and arming of the slaves, but should the alternative be presented of subjugation or the employment of slaves as soldiers, no doubt exists what would then be his decision. The South was willing to negotiate for the emancipation of the slaves. The *Saladeristas* at Montevideo appear to be all hard at work. They have killed up to the present about 1000 head.

Sheridan is near Winchester, and the Confederates are at Newmarket receiving reinforcements.

New York, Nov. 12, Evening. Money easy. Gold, 142½ prem. Stocks steady. Cotton quiet, middling upland 142. Flour and wheat dull. Corn good inquiry. Provisions heavy. Coffee, sugar, and molasses steady. Petroleum: crude 45c., refined 70c.

## Times Telegram.

Mr. Lincoln was serenaded at Washington last night, and made a speech in which he declared the peaceable consummation of the recent elections in the midst of great civil war proved the ability of a Republican Government to maintain its existence in a great emergency, and at the same time preserve the liberties of its people. Now that the elections were over, he appealed to all parties to unite in a common effort to save the common country; and while expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for directing the mind of the country to what he considered a right conclusion, he added that it afforded no satisfaction to think any other man might have been disappointed by the result.

There is no confirmation of Sherman's reported advance upon Charleston.

## ON CHANGE.

|                                | Dec. 29, 1864. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Paper price of ounces, \$151½  |                |
| Do. sovereigns, 138½           |                |
| First price of patacons, 28 30 |                |
| Last, 28 20                    |                |
| Cash sales, 88.                |                |
| TIME SALES.                    |                |
| For Friday, 22,000             | 28 20          |
| Saturday, 129,700              | 28 25          |
| Jan. 31, 12,000                | 28 50          |
| Do 17, 67,000                  | 28 50          |
| Feb. 28, 9,000                 | 28 65          |
| Total sales, 329,525.          |                |

The rumors and reports current on 'Change to-day were of a most extraordinary nature, and stiffened the market considerably. Many speculative brokers, attaching too much faith in the bulletins, bought largely at 28.35, to sell subsequently at 28.20. The general feeling is, that sooner or later this country will be embroiled in a war, and consequently merchants are greatly on their guard. Money grows tighter and tighter, and produce is so much neglected, that we can hardly give any quotation. Dry hides are selling in the camp districts at \$80 the 'psada' and in the plazas at \$90, and yet even at these low figures few have the courage to export.

The National Finance Minister is greatly censured for raising the valuation on coal from 10 to 13. Coal is such necessary in this country that it should be admitted free; the tax last year was found to be a most serious drain on our insignificant manufacturing industry, and it was hoped Congress would abolish it, but instead of which we now learn his Excellency is determined to increase the tax. This is really so monstrous an impost that we trust the minister will re-consider the measure.

The steamer *Gallileo* left Liverpool on the 17th November, but owing to a fierce storm which she encountered, is obliged to put into Falmouth. She fled again on the 23rd, and was in Lisbon when the French packet arrived. Owing to this *contre temps*, her departure from Buenos Ayres will probably be postponed until the 15th January. We heard of a sale of coal at eleven patacons. There were no charters. The *saladeristas* at Montevideo appear to be all hard at work. They have killed up to the present about 1000 head.

## Not Ready, the

ISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR BUENOS AYRES, 1865.

Price \$5 mpc.

Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

Money Lent on Wool. Parties requiring advances on wools deposit, can obtain same by applying to H. T. GRIGG, Bot. Sa. 188 d 30, 6p

HOUSE COAL, superior quality, on sale. Apply to JOHN P. ROYD & Co., Calle San Martin, No. 56, 183 3p, d30

BRITISH HOTEL, 90—Fiedad—96. 184 1p d21

## AUCTION

By M. BILLINGHURST. At his house No. 70 Potrero. On Friday the 30th inst. will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder for cash the following furniture—2 mahogany wardrobes; 3 beds, boat-shape, of mahogany, French make; 1 mahogany washing-stand, with marble slab and looking-glass; 1 French sofa of mahogany lined with cloth; 1 do. lined with morocco; 1 middle table of mahogany with marble slab; 1 sideboard of cherry wood; 1 dining-table of do.; 1 cupboard of mahogany; 12 mahogany chairs with cane bottoms, 12 do. Americans, 6 do. Italians of cherrywood, 6 boxes of dolls that open and shut their eyes; some ornaments for parlor tables, and other furniture.

## Educational Works.

(Wholesale and Retail.)

Just received, per 'Stadt Basil' and 'Johanna Maria,' a large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co.'s publications, comprising Ollendorff's in several languages, Roemer's readers, do. do. Mandeville's readers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, do. course of reading do. reading and oratory; Quackenbush's English Grammar, do. 1st lessons, do. advanced course of composition and rhetoric, do. natural philosophy, do. Illustrated History of the United States, Perkins' primary arithmetic, do., elementary do. do., practical do., do. higher do., do. elements of algebra, do. elements of geometry, Cornell's primary geography, do. intermediate do., do. grammar school do., do. high school geography and atlas, Sewell's First History of Greece, do. of Rome, Arnold's History of Rome, do. lectures on modern history, Taylor's manual of ancient and modern history, Bojesen's manual of Roman and Grecian antiquities, Mangan's questions, a new and greatly improved edition, Green's class-book of botany, do. middle ages, Graham's English synonyms, Keightley's mythology, Spalding's history of English literature, Rappan's elements of logic, Gillespie's land surveying, Latham's hand-book of the English literature, Marsh's book-keeping, Dew's digest of the laws, customs, &c., of ancient and modern nations, Comings' class-book of physiology, Dwight's introduction to the study of art, Webster's spelling-books, the national standard, Webster's dictionaries, (5 different editions), Velasquez, Sloanet N. Barrett's English, Spanish do., unabridged and abridged, do. school edition, Spier's and Sireme's French and English do. do., sorted copy-books, letter-paper, note do., blotting do., envelopes, pencils and penholders, 1,000 boxes of made quills of the best quality. The above articles will all be disposed of at a very low figure on and after Tuesday next, the 3rd of January.

N.B. Directors of Colleges and Professors can secure sample copies of all the principal text-books advertised on payment of one-half of their catalogue price.

## HENRY LOBEL,

Calle del Peru, No. 45. 180 Sp. d30

## Wanted.

By a Young Lady, capable of teaching English and Spanish, a situation in an English or Spanish family as Governess, (in town or camp). Address Young Lady, Standard office. 187 3p, d30

## Employment.

A young man (a Swiss), well recommended, speaking French, Italian and English, and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as book-keeper in a store, or tutor in the camp. Apply to Messrs. Jaeggli and Diavet, watch-makers, Calle Peru No. 3. 190 3p d30

## Wanted.

A young man wishes a situation as Steward with three or four gentlemen; he understands a little cooking, and speaks four languages. Apply at the Almacén de Roma, corner of Cuyo and Artes. 181 3p, p29

## Wanted.

An English boy wants a situation in an English mercantile house in town. Speaks Spanish and English. Best references given. Apply E. Y. Standard office. 172 6p d28

## Wants a Situation.

A respectable middle aged woman wants a situation as sempstress and would have no objection to take charge of children or go to the country if required. Apply at calle de San Martin No. 137. 3p d28

## Mayordomo.

A Scotchman seeks for an engagement as administrator of an Estancia. He has been resident in this country fourteen years; during the last ten years he has lived in the camp, rearing all classes of stock, but principally employed with sheep, being conversant with the modes of some of the first establishments. He has had experience in the formation of places, in planting montes, laying down alfalfas, and all chumra and camp work. He is now in the direction of an estancia combining flocks of sheep and chumras, and his present contract expires in a few months. Apply by letter addressed to R. O. Z. Standard office, No. 71 calle Belgrano. 187 6p d 5 w, d27.

## Situation Wanted.

A young German, who speaks English, French and Spanish, and who has been in the camp for several years, wants a situation as Mayordomo. Address, at this office, N.X. 173 6p, d28

Governess. A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as family governess. Apply 'Young Lady,' Standard office. 174 3p d28

## Wanted.

Two good English or German girls with good recommendations. Apply H. S. Standard office. 174 3p d28

## Nurse.

A young married woman without family wishes a situation as Monthly Nurse, or Nurse in a gentleman's family. Best of references can be given. Apply E. W., at the Confitería, Calle Sola, Barracas, near the bridge. 176 3p, d 29

## Wanted Medianeros.

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situated in the Department of Gueleguayacu. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 32 1m d6

## On Sale.

Two and a half leagues from the Villa Mercedes, a piece of land, 2,200 yards front by 6,000 deep, with from 15,000 to 20,000 trees of different descriptions, 1,000 mandubay posts; also, in the same partido, a piece of land 3,000 by 6,000; in Fortin de Areco, 3,000 by 6,000; in Chascomus, 1,500 by 3,000; in Bragado, six leagues. Two Puestos to rent. On sale, a Confectionary Shop, the best Stand in the city. Apply to calle Reconquista, No. 46. 179 d30, 3p

## To Let.

At No. 63, calle Cuyo, two or three Rooms suitable for offices. 184 9p, d30

## On Sale.

On sale for \$160,000, a fine Quinta, five squares before the 11 Setiembre. Good buildings with seven rooms, flowers, fruit trees, etc.

Two Houses, calle de Chacabuco. A Building and piece of ground near Paseo Colon, for \$129,000.

A large Building, 49 varas by 18, with Tienda and Pulperia, and pieces of land near the Railway in the Lomas de Zamora.

1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chumra.

1 League of good camp in the partido de Navarro.

WANTED, a central House, for a family.

An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River.

2 leagues of Camp in the Salto.

A small house near the Retiro.

A piece of ground in the north of the city.

Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.

Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.

Money given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

dl, X.

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258 57 1m d, 8

Furnished Apartments (Central).

394 Calle Rivadavia 394.

At the above house furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required.

37 1m d6

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

To Rent.

A small estancia to the south, about one-third of a square league of ground, a fine azotea house, three 'puestos,' alfalfa fields, fruit trees, corrales, and all other requisites for a complete establishment. Distance from Buenos Ayres ten leagues; from Moron six leagues; from San Vicente four leagues. The land is of the best in the province, and there is an arroyo of permanent water, which crosses it in its entire length. A long lease on moderate terms will be given.

For further particulars, please apply to Wells, Beckhouse, and Co., 173 Piedras, from 5 to 9 o'clock p.m. 138 1m. d & w. d22.

For Sale.

A piece of camp with half a league of garden attached, situated between the Salado and the town of Dolores. Also 2000 sheep. For particulars apply at 34 Chacabuco. 119 9p, d21

To Rent.

Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from \$600 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square leagues. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida. d21, x

To Rent

Some excellent camp, 35 leagues from this city, on the side of the Salado, Partido 25 de Mayo, joining Mr. S. Quinn's camp. Persons interested may rent enough for one flock, & a league or a league. The camp is of the best kind for sheep. For particulars apply at the establishment to M. Esteples, or 257 Calle Belgrano, 152

Furnished Rooms at 21—TACUARI—21. 169

To Let. A small but new house, good for business, situated in the Calle Buen Orden corner of Caseros. Apply for further information to No. 89 Calle Corrientes 117 d 21, 9p

TEUTONIA.

Sonnabend den 31 Dec., Abends 9 Uhr. Musikalische Abendunterhaltung. Einführung frei. 168 3p, d29

SCOTCH SCHOOL.

The public are respectfully informed that the above institution will be open for the vacations from the 23rd until Monday, January 9th.

AUGUSTUS POWELL. 129 1p

To Captains of vessels or Military.

For sale a first-rate field telescope, immense power, with sealing case. Apply No. 40 calle Reconquista. 175 3p d28

Notice.

The Master of the British barque *Anna*, arrived here on the 28th inst., from Swansea, with a cargo of Coal, consigned to Hte. Woims or order. Persons desirous of communicating with the consignees, giving them notice that his said vessel is ready to discharge. 160 6p, d27

To Shipmasters and Others.

On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44. Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes. 155 FIXED PRICES. d28, x

Notice to Sheepfarmers.

Sheepfarmers wishing to ship Wool on their own account to either Antwerp, Havre, England, or the United States, can now do so under most favorable circumstances: 75 per cent. of the actual market value will be advanced on the shipment, free of any interest whatever! the balance to be paid when the account sales arrive here. The Wool to be baled in any barraca the owner may select. Further particulars may be had on application at the "Standard" office. 168 15p, d28

La Previsora Argentina.

Cumpliendo con los Estatutos se previene a los Sres. Suscriptores cuyos vencimientos sean en 31 de corriente, que para ese día deben hacer efectivas sus cuotas. El Gerente, JUAN CASADO. 158 6p d. 27

Hurrah for Belgrano!

168 15p, d28

SPLENDID HOTEL AND BAR.

Mr. CHAMPION begs to inform the foreign public that on Saturday, the 24th December, he will open his new Hotel in Belgrano, alongside of the station. Elegantly-furnished rooms for families at most moderate charges. Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, and Lunches on English style. Refreshments at all hours.

X. CHAMPION.

Belgrano, Dec. 22, 1864.

148 1m. d & w. d23.

Commercial Notice.

We beg to notify the public, that from the 31st inst., we have admitted Mr. John B. Wanklyn, of London, as partner in our firm; also that we have established a house in London, under the firm of Lamb, Wanklyn, and Co. (Signed)

LUMB, BROTHERS, & CO.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24. 156 1m. d25.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. and H. MACKERN,

44, Calle San Martin.

Have recently received a varied assortment of children's toy books, games, puzzles, picture books, *Mis Muloch's 'Fairy Book'*, bibles and prayer books, handsomely-bound editions of the British Poets, Lett's Diaries for the new year, bibles and testaments with Scotch psalms and paraphrases, family bibles with do. and commentary, gold and silver pen cases, Rodgers' penknives, cheap edition Waverley Novels, 25 volumes the 'Dublin Journal,' 150 engravings, backgammon boards, chessmen and boards, the card game 'Happy families,' cribbage boxes, games of home ward bound, rival squadrons, squalls Christmas plum-pudding, royal garrison game, Oxford boat-race, horse racing game, variety of Chinese puzzles, Lady Dunderbury's round game of cards, and others moral and instructive, wishing cards, or the score told, &c., A B C boxes, dissecting maps, several sorts of moveable to books. 93 15p. d16

The Celebrated Cure for Scab in

South Down Wash.

On Sale.

H I B E R

64

186



# SAVINGS BANK.

## BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,  
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount. These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine am till Three pm on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten am to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date. The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1883.

P. P. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

### CONDITIONS.

- First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
- Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
- Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
- Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
- Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



## RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom; or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1st Class..... | £35. |
| 2nd „.....     | £25. |
| 3rd „.....     | £16. |

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1st Class..... | £65. |
| 2nd „.....     | £45. |
| 3rd „.....     | £30. |

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The UNA will sail on the 3rd of January.

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

### MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADRES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety. Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday. Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday. Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Córdoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month. Leaves Córdoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

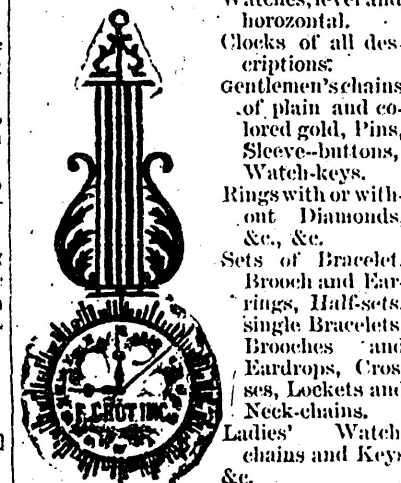
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pávon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be despatched till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

Watches and Jewellery.

F. GROETING.

62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62

Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of



Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.

Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.

3m, 25

“THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE,” A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts, and Literature, 1885.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Macken's Library, Calle San Martín, and at the “Standard” office, Calle Belgrano.

Monthly subscription \$15 currency, or \$160 yearly, 124

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, at Co., Dublin (copy of which we enclose Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER.

97 Calle Defens

(COPY.)

“James's Gate Brewery, Dubl., 6th May 1864.”

“We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.”

(Signed)

“ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & CO.”

1m

Persons requiring good English and lodging, by the day, week or month, terms moderate, may obtain the same by applying at Mrs. Chisera's, 92 de Washington, Montevideo.

96

67 Calle San Martín (altos), Front of the Bolas.

Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Magazines, &c.

D. Alejandro Cornac, exchange agent, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at 2 (altos) calle San Martín, in front of Bolas, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, magazines &c.

Office hours from 9 in the morning until 4 in the evening.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment of hand. Warranted to work well. are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 204 Calle Venezuela

### COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT, SOHN, and CO.,

Calle de la Piedad, 208.

Jl. 1m

Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF BUENOS AYRES.

49 & 51—Calle Defens—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

### PURE DRUGS & CHEMICALS &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¼, and 1-pint.

Curry Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 1-lb. bottles.

Old Lager Beer, finest Newfoundling, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.

Essence of “Ginger and Peppermint,” ½, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.

Granular Efferves: Calboate of Iron

Granular Efferves: Calboate of Lithia

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Lithia

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Magnesia

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Quinine

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Soda

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc

Granular Efferves: Cit. of Zinc